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THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

National Intelligence Officers

NFAC#912-81/1
20 February 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

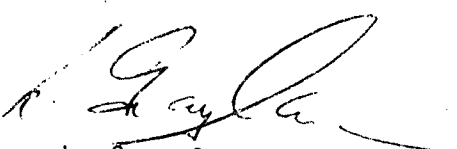
VIA : Deputy Director for National Foreign Assessment
National Intelligence Officer for Warning *for*

FROM : National Intelligence Officer for Africa

SUBJECT : Warning Report: Sub-Saharan Africa (U)

1. Action Requested: None; the attached report is for your information. (U)

2. Background: Community representatives and specialists met on 17 February 1981 with the NIO/AF as chairman. The attached report has not been coordinated with the other participants, but is being circulated to them. If they feel their views have been misinterpreted, or if they have significant additional concerns, I'll report further to you. (U)


L. Gray Cowan

Attachment
NFAC #912-81

This memorandum is UNCLASSIFIED
when separated from Attachment.

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WARNING REPORT: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA* No. 28

CHAD

Analysts continue to discount African efforts to dislodge the Libyans and are waiting for Habre's insurgent campaign to unfold before making further assessments about his chances of success. All recognized Habre's political and tribal liabilities and continue to ponder the possibility of Kamougue breaking his ties to Goukouni and linking forces with Habre to oppose the Libyans. The recent evidence that the Soviets were providing limited technical assistance to Libyan forces was noted but not considered to be a precursor of a significant Soviet involvement in the Chadian situation. (S)

ETHIOPIA

Now that the situation in the Ogaden has quieted, there are signs that the Mengistu government may be building up for yet another military campaign in Eritrea. Analysts felt there was no better chance of success this time than in previous efforts. The Soviets are undertaking some improvements at the port of Assab, where most of Moscow's shipments of military equipment enter Ethiopia, and improving their ship repair facility on Dahlak Island in order to service vessels of the Indian Ocean fleet more effectively. (S)

UGANDA

In the view of all Community representatives, the already serious internal security situation in Uganda will continue to deteriorate. The dissident groups working to unseat the Obote government have been unable to unite to present a serious threat, but their individual efforts serve only to encourage unending violence throughout the country that cannot be checked by the ill disciplined security forces. Of all the anti-Obote factions, the Museveni group seems the most prominent and has some military capability. Meanwhile, the economy continues its downward spiral as potential aid donors and investors avoid committing the financial resources that are needed to stem the country's economic decline. Analysts noted that the Soviet diplomatic mission in Uganda--some 40 individuals--is larger than other foreign governments are willing to maintain in the country

* This memorandum is one of a series produced monthly by NIO/AF. Its purpose is to review possible developments in the short-term future that would be damaging to US interests. Obviously, many of these developments will not occur in the time frame or in the manner suggested, or will not occur at all.

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in such chaotic circumstances, but thus far no hard evidence has surfaced concerning Soviet interference. (S)

ZAIRE

There have been numerous reports, but little hard evidence, that the Shaba insurgency might be revitalized--with its potential for destabilizing Zaire and adversely affecting US and European interests in the important mining sector. Analysts felt that the problem requires close attention over the next three months, particularly for signs of Soviet exploitation of the situation. (S)

ZIMBABWE

The recent fighting involving ZAPU and ZANU loyalists within several integrated army units and between armed ZAPU and ZANU irregulars has raised concern that factional violence may reoccur with increasing frequency. This would seriously undercut Mugabe's effort to solve his serious problem of disarming the former guerrillas and building a new integrated army. On the positive side, however, Mugabe moved decisively to quell the fighting, the integrated military command worked together, most of the army's integrated units remained loyal, and the white officered units of the former army responded to Mugabe's orders and acted swiftly to end the fighting. (S)

MOZAMBIQUE

President Machel remains troubled about the capabilities of the Mozambican military following the South African raid on ANC locations near the capital of Maputo. The army is also having little success in halting the insurgent operations of the South African-backed National Resistance Movement. These developments provide new opportunities for the Soviets and Cubans to seek opportunities to exploit Machel's preoccupation with his internal and external problems. Some 150 Cuban security advisors have arrived in Maputo, apparently to assist the Mozambicans in coping with the NRM. (S)

ANGOLA

The Soviets are apparently helping the Angolans to improve their air defense system. [REDACTED]

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